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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/555,057	07/10/2000	TAKESHI KUMAZAWA	1046.1213/JD	6782

21171   7590   12/18/2003

STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER
KE, PENG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	11

DATE MAILED: 12/18/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- Th MAILING DATE of this communication appears on th cov r sheet with the correspond nc address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _03 October 2003_.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-43_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-43_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
      application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application)
since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet.
37 CFR 1.78.
    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific
reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to communications: Amendment, filed on 10/3/03.

This action is final.

2.   Claims 1-43 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 12, 19, 23, 30, and 37 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-8, 12-15, 19-23, 25, 27-30, 32, 34-37, 39, and 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Straub et al. (US 6,216,141).

As per claim 1 Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising:

a converter means for converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

a storage means for storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (fig 1, item 40); and

a display means for displaying the image data on display means (fig 1 ,item 30).

As per claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 1, further comprising the display means for displaying the source data linked to when the image data displayed is designated (col 8, lines 35-44).

As per claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 1, wherein the image data is structured such that the character string is converted into a bitmap and thus laid out on an background image (col 8, lines 17-25).

As per claim 4, which is dependent on claim 3, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 3, wherein the image data has a window, provided along a periphery of the background image, for showing an attribute of the source data to which the image data is linked (fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44).

As per claim 5, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 4, wherein said display means displays the image data together with the window, of which a frame size differs corresponding to a capacity of the source data to which the image data is linked (fig 5, item 140, fig 6, item 170). The source data links to a web site that is displayed on browser, which takes up an entire monitor screen.

As per claim 6, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 4, further comprising template images of plural types of windows, of which frame sizes are different, wherein said template corresponding to a capacity of the source data is used (col 15, lines 19-28).

As per claim 7, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 4, wherein said display means displays the image data together with the window of which a frame configuration differs corresponding to the number of hours or days since the time when the source data to which the image data is linked was acquired (col 13, lines 43-49). Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent that the configuration would be different corresponding to the number of hours and days.

As per claim 8, which is dependent on claim 4, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 4, further comprising template images of plural types of windows, of which frame configurations are different, wherein said template corresponding to the number of hours or days since the time when the source data was acquired (col 13, lines 43-49). Since the document is being updated after a period of time, it is inherent the configuration of the frame would be adjusted base on the size of the document.

As per independent claim 12, Straub et al. teaches an object display method comprising: a step of converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (Fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

a step of storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (col 5, lines 4-14); and

a step of displaying the image data on display means (fig 1 ,item 30).

As per claim 13, which is dependent on claim 12, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see rejection above).

As per claim 14, which is dependent on claim 13, it is of the same scope as claim 5. (see rejection above).

As per claim 15, which is dependent on claim 13, it is of the same scope as claim 7. (see rejection above)

As per independent claim 19, Straub et al. teaches a readable-by-computer recording medium stored with a program, for execution, comprising: a step of converting a representative character string of source data containing character strings into image data defined as an object (fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

a step of storing the source data and the image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other (col 5, lines 4-14); and

a step of displaying the image data on display means (fig 1 ,item 30).

As per claim 20, which is dependent on claim 19, it is of the same scope as claim 2. (see rejection above).

As per claim 21, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. teaches An object display device according to claim 1, further comprising a set means for setting an effective period as attribute information with respect to the source data, wherein said converter means for conversion into the image data does not convert the source data with an elapse over the effective period into the image data (col 13, lines 43-49).

As per claim 22, which is dependent on claim 2, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 2, wherein the previous image data is not displayed when the source data is displayed on said display means upon the designation of the image data (col 9, lines 47-54).

As per independent claim 23, Straub et al. teaches an object display device comprising: a display means for displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content (fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

a detect means for detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col 8, lines 35-44);

and a record means for recording the information operated in accordance with the detection of the users' operation (col 5, lines 12-25).

As per claim 25, which is dependent on claim 23, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 23, wherein the information is displayed in a predetermined display format on said display means as the record of the information (col 9, lines 47-54).

As per claim 27, which is dependent on claim 23, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 23, further comprising: the detect means for detecting a selection indicating operation with respect to the information recorded; and the display means for displaying linked information corresponding to the information subjected to the selection indication operation (col 9, lines 47-54).

As per claim 28, which is dependent on claim 27, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 27, wherein the linked information is source data, and said object display device further comprises means for creating the information displayed by an extraction from the source data. (col 9, lines 47-54)

As per claim 29, which is dependent on claim 28, Straub et al teaches an object display device according to claim 28, wherein the source data belongs to a remote terminal connected via a network (col 9, lines 55-60).

As per independent claim 30, Straub et al. teaches an object display method comprising: a step of displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content (fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44);

a step of detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (col 8, lines 35-44); and

a step of recording the information operated in accordance with the detection of the users' operation (col 5, lines 12-25).

As per claim 32, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 25. (see rejection above)

As per claim 34, which is dependent on claim 30, Straub et al. teaches an object display method according to claim 30, further comprising:

a step of detecting a selection indicating operation with respect to the information recorded (col 8, lines 35-44); and

a step of displaying linked information corresponding to the information subjected to the selection indication operation (col 8, lines 35-44).

As per claim 35, which is dependent on claim 34, Straub et al. teaches an object display method according to claim 34, wherein the linked information is source data, and said object display method further comprises a step of creating the information displayed by an extraction from the source data (col 9, lines 48-54).

As per claim 36, which is dependent on claim 35, it is of the same scope as claim 29. (see rejection above)

As per independent claim 37, Straub et al. teaches a readable-by-computer recording medium recorded with a program, to be executed by a computer, comprising:

a step of displaying plural pieces of information in a manner of sequentially changing a display content; a step of detecting a predetermined user's operation for the information displayed (fig 5, item 140, col 8, lines 35-44); and

a step of recording the information operated in accordance with the detection of the users' operation (col 5, lines 12-25).

As per claim 39, which is dependent on claim 37, Straub et al. teaches a readable-by-computer recording medium recorded with a program according to claim 37, wherein said step of recording the information includes a step of displaying the information in a predetermined display format on said display means (col 3, lines 35-40).

As per claim 41, which is dependent on claim 37, Straub et al. teaches a readable-by-computer recording medium recorded with a program according to claim 37, further comprising:

a step of detecting a selection indicating operation with respect to the information recorded (col 9, lines 48-60); and

a step of displaying linked information corresponding to the information subjected to the selection indication operation (col 9, lines 48-60).

As per claim 42, which is dependent on claim 41, Straub et al. teaches a readable-by-computer recording medium recorded with a program according to claim 41, wherein the linked information is source data, and said program further comprises a step of creating the information displayed by an extraction from the source data (col 9, lines 48-60).

As per claim 43, which is dependent on clam 42 is of the same scope as claim 29. (see rejection above)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9, 10, 11, 16-18, 24, 31 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straub et al. (US 6,216,141) in view of Nawaz et al. (US 5,959,621).

As per claim 9, which is dependent on claim 1, Straub et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 1. However Straub et al. fails to teach that the object further comprises the display means for displaying in movement plural pieces of image data corresponding to respective pieces of source data in predetermined areas.

.Nawaz et al. teaches an object comprising the display means for displaying in movement plural pieces of image data corresponding to respective pieces of source data in predetermined areas (col 8, lines 24-34).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

As per claim 10, which is dependent on claim 9, Nawza et al teaches a selector means for selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement; and the display means for displaying the selected image data in an area excluding the display area (col 9, lines 9-25) .

As per claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, Nawaz et al. teaches an object display device according to claim 10, wherein the source data linked to is displayed on said display means when the image data displayed is designated (col 9, lines 9-25).

As per claim 16, which is dependent on claim 12, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 17, which is dependent on claim 12, Straub et al. teaches an object display method according to claim 12. However Straub et al. fails to teach that the object further comprising: a step of selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement; and a step of displaying the selected image data in an area excluding the display area.

Nawaz et al. teaches an object further comprising: a step of selecting a desired piece of image data from the image data displayed in movement; and a step of displaying the selected image data in an area excluding the display area (col 8, lines 24-34, col 9, lines 9-25).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Nawaz et al.'s teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to display data in a continuous and seamless manner.

As per claim 18, which is dependent on claim 17, Straub et al. teaches an object display method according to claim 17, further comprising a step of displaying the source data linked to on said display means when the image data displayed is designated (col 9, lines 9-25).

As per claim 24, which is dependent on claim 23, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 31, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 9. (see rejection above).

As per claim 38, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 17 (see rejection above).

Claims 26, 33, and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Straub et al (US 6,216,141) in view of Kisiel (US 6,327,586).

As per claim 26, which is dependent on claim 23. Straub et al. teaches an object display

device according to claim 23. However Straub et al. fails to teach the object wherein the

operation is a drag-and-drop operation aiming at a desired piece of information. Kisiel teaches an

object wherein the operation is a drag-and-drop operation aiming at a desired piece of

information (col 9, lines 40-48).

It would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Kisiel's

teaching with Straub et al.'s object in order to provide a friendly user interface that simplifies the

open file procedure.

As per claim 33, which is dependent on claim 30, it is of the same scope as claim 26. (see

rejection above)

As per claim 40, which is dependent on claim 37, it is of the same scope as claim 26. (see
rejection above)

Response to Argument

Applicant's arguments filed on 10/3/03 have been fully considered but they are no

persuasive.

Applicant's arguments include the following:

A)   Straub fails to disclose or suggest "a converter means for converting a representation

string of source data containing character string into image data defined as an object."

B)   Straub fails to disclose or suggest "a storage means for storing the source data and the

image in a manner of relating these pieces of data to each other."

C)   Straub fails to disclose or suggest "record means for recording the information operated

in accordance the detection of the user's operation."

Examiner disagrees:

A)   Straub teaches linking hypertext documents, which includes image data, to the sub-

strings that are being displayed on the teaser (col. 8, lines 26-42). When user clicked on the

string, the string will "convert" to hypertext documents that the string is linked to. The

"converting" process is the same as the one, which is described by the application.

B)   Straub teaches computer comprising a memory system (Fig. 1), where the temporary

documents will be stored. Since these documents are temporary, only the documents with the

most recent dates will be stored on the memory (col. 14, lines 10-24).

C)   Straub teaches a recording means, which is resided in main memory (col. 5, lines 4-14).

This recording means is in fact a cookie (col. 11, lines 38-51), which tracks user's preference and

activities.

        THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

        A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peng Ke whose telephone number is (703) 305-7615. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th and Alternate Fridays 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine L Kincaid can be reached on (703) 308-0640. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Peng Ke

KRISTINE KINCAID
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100